G. R. S. 58]

Preserve

Previous references.
Ad. I. 104-15. 81-6. B. Feby 916

File No. 111-15

1916.

Serial Nos. 1 & 2

(Sanitary)

Later references.
San 12-16 81s 60-13 B Gelg 1/7

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 & 2 ✓

Part B for May 1916.

SUBJECT.

Report on the result of the economic survey of the Nandital village Anantapur Hobli. Sagar Taluk with a proposal to ~~advance~~ place a sum of Rs 15000. at the disposal of the Rural Committee to grant loans to the ryots &c.

To The Deputy Commr. & Chairman
Rural Improvement Committee
Shimoga

No 8722 dt. 29. 5. 16.

States that the proposal referred to may first be settled in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Public Works Department respectively and a reference made to Government, if necessary, on such points as require their orders, after all the details are settled.

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

R. R. Jones
2. 6. 16

G. R. S. 11] 1915-16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Shimoga)

NOTES.

File No. III-15

FILE HEADING.

Relief of indebtedness of the Malnad ryots.

From

The Deputy Commissioner, M.I. Committee, Shimoga

No. 79 Dated 16.2.16 Received 21.2.16

Diary No. 3084	Enclos. 2	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits a copy of the report from the Amildar, Sagar Taluk, containing the results of an economic survey made by him of the Mandikatta village of the Anandapuram hobli, Sagar taluk and requests that a sum of Rs 15,000/- may be placed at the disposal of the Malnad Improvement Committee to grant loans to ryots to clear their existing debts and to meet their cultivation and other expenses for one year.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

2 III

N Relief of agriculturists from unavoidable indebtedness is one of the general schemes to be formulated and executed by the Malnad Improvement Committee. From the report received it is observed that the

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20,000—8-8-14

Serial No.

aggregate liabilities of the ryots of the Nandikotkur village amount to Rs 11574/- and the value of their immovable properties is Rs 14760/-

The Dy Commr recommends the following measures:-

(1) Forming a Co-operative society for the village in which all the Khatedars should be members

(2) Advancing a sum of Rs 15000/- to the Co-operative Society at 6% which in its turn should lend the amount to the members at 9%

(3) The restoration of the Nandikotkur Kunta, major tank, on which the prosperity of the village mainly depends.

As regards point #2 it is submitted that Govt. are not in favour of the system of the State financing individual projects direct (vide Govt. proc. No. 4127-8 dt 17.2.16, with reference to point 3, if advisable, the Chief Engineer may be consulted unofficially.

Not necessary. The Dy Comr has taken action

Submitted for orders.

23.2.16

24/2

The only point on which the Dy Comr seeks the orders of Govt is the grant of a loan ~~of~~ of Rs 15,000 to the Co operative Society to be started in Nandikotkur, in order to enable the Society to

S

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPD—70.000—17-12-15

Serial No.

to relieve the khatedars of the village from indebtedness and to finance them for a year or two thereafter, i.e. until their crops increase in value, as the result of the restoration of the tank.

3 The Deputy Commissioner's letter appears to give too favourable a view of the case, and has to be read with para 8 of the Amildar's report.

4 The policy of Government at present in regard to the financing of Co-operative Societies is set forth in Government Order of 17th February 1916 (flag S). Though that order was issued on a reference concerning Malnad Co-operative Societies, it appears desirable to make a special exception in the case of Malnad Societies, instead of applying the general rule to them, as is done in that order. The grounds on which special consideration is urged above are as follows:-

1. The Malnad ryot is more backward than his Maidan brother, in point of education and his idea of freedom and liberty.
2. Serfdom existed in the Malnad right to the middle of the last century, and even to this day there are several

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Serial No.	
	several ryots and cultivating tenants who deem themselves to all intents and purposes as serfs, though they are free under the Law. (Cf. page 647, Vol.I. Mysore Gazetteer; para 22 of Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar's report in 1899 on the Sringeri Jahgir Settlement, referring to ಮನೆಯಾಳು & ನೆಲಯಾಳು).
	3. Owing to the comparative lack of communi-cations, capital is not sufficiently mobile and the Sutigidars have too tight a hold on the ryots in the Malnad.
	4. Outside capital does not venture into remote Malnad in the same manner as it does into more easily accessible parts.
	5 The result is that the ryot does not (1) get the full value of his land when he he sells it, nor (2) the full value of his produce, as his creditor has generally a right of pre-emption, and (3) gets impoverished by having to pay heavy rates of interest in addition.
	6 The mere provision of cheap money will not alleviate the condition of the Malnad ryot or cultivator, any more than it has done in other countries under similar conditions.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

It

G. R. S. 12]

5

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. 14 of 1915-16

Serial No.

7 It eliminates only the third evil (high rate of interest) and may also remedy the second, i.e., having to sell produce at pre-emptive rates, if the person is careful not to enter into such a contract.

8 It cannot eliminate the first evil.

The ignorant peasant is always at a disadvantage in his dealings with his more intelligent, shrewd, and wealthy neighbour, and he is doubly handicapped in the matter of sales, as it is often an urgent need of money that impels him to sell his land.

9 It is well known that as between two parties to a transaction, he gets the better terms who can wait and dictate his own terms, and avoid the transaction if they are not accepted.

10 It is therefore respectfully submitted that the mere provision of cheap money will not be of any avail, unless the Co-operative Society acts also as a purchasing and selling agent on behalf of its members, and eliminates from the sale transactions the element of urgency.

11 It is also necessary to insure monopoly of mortgage business to the Societies in such cases, as otherwise, there will be nothing to

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

6

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. 111 of 1915.

Serial No.

to prevent a ryot from taking a loan from a Society and also from private money-lenders and thus ruin not only himself but also the Society. If a monopoly is considered inadvisable, priority should be given to Society's debts in respect of all property and not merely on agricultural produce. (Vide Section 19 of Co-operative Societies Regulation.). Either a monopoly or a priority existed in all European countries for banks which relieved indebtedness.

12 The agriculturist everywhere, and particularly in the Malnad, has to be protected not only against the greed and rapacity of the money-lender, but also against his own ignorance and extravagance, and the real remedy seems to lie in a judicious combination of the system of cheap credit and that of restriction on uneducated alienation.

13 This can only be done by a combined system of "co-operative credit and purchase and sale monopoly", or by a careful application of the principles of the Co-operative Societies Regulation and of the Punjab Land Alienation or Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act.

14 If the idea is approved provisionally, a full scheme will be prepared for considera-

tion

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.P.B.—70 000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen. File No. 111 of 1915-16

Serial No.

for consideration, and this application may lie over till then.

15 Otherwise, the application will have to be considered on the merits of the individual case. As capital is immobile in the Lalnad, as already submitted, the Deputy Commissioner's proposal deserves favourable consideration, as it will be a first step in the direction of raising the economic status of the Malnad ryot though not a wholly satisfying one.

Asso 16/3

Genl secy

16 At this stage, Govt. can do very little. The Ag Comr may be requested to settle the proposals in consultation with the D.C.s & the Regl Co-operative Societies and come up to Govt, if necessary, for orders. The details shd be settled before hand. Please put up a draft letter accordingly. Dcees 21/4

Asso 21/4

17) Draft submitted

22.4.16 Genl secy

18) Approved Dcees 24/5

Asso

19) Issued 24/5-16

2 20) To the Dy. Comr. & Chairman, N. D. C. Shimoga Letter No. 8722 dated 29.5.16.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(8

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Law. File No. 111 of 1915-16.

Serial No.	
	States that the questions referred to in Pl. 1 may first be settled in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Public Works Dept. respectively and a reference made to Govt. if necessary on such points as require their orders, after all the details are settled

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

D 3084

9

Office of the Deputy Commissioner and
Chairman, Malnad Improvement Scheme,
Shimoga District,
Dated 16th February 1916.

No. 79

Para III—15—1

From

K.Matthan Esquire.,B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Scheme,
Shimoga.

To

D.M.Narasinga Rao Esquire.,B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary to Government,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of report No.265 of the 13th instant and of its enclosures from the Amildar, Sagar taluk, containing the result of an economic survey made by him of the Nanditale village of the Ananthapur hobli, Sagar taluk.

2. The village is situated on the left of the Shimoga-Sagar road at a distance of about two miles from the 208th mile stone. It has a population of 116 persons, most of whom are Havik Brahmins. Its cultivated area consists of about 30 acres of garden land assessed at Rs 351/-, 46 acres of wet land assessed at Rs171/- and 7½ acres of dry land assessed at Rs 2/8/-. The wet and garden area of the village is dependent on six tanks, of which one ganapathikattekere , registered NO.1205,is major with an atchkat of Rs 312/-, and the remaining five are minor. The garden lands are all planted with areca , besides plantain trees pepper &c. as bye-crops. The soil is very rich , and said to be excellently suited for growing cardamoms and betel leaves also, and it is said that these bye-crops alone were sufficient to

IV 19/2/16 mat 21/2

191

From
The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman
Malnad Improvement Scheme,
Shimoga District.

To
The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated 16th
Despatched 18th February 1916.
Received
General No. 79
No.

Enclosure No. 2

S U B J E C T.

Submits report on the economic survey of Nanditale village in the Ananthapur hobli of the Sagar Taluk.

GPB—50,000—26-9-12

meet the ordinary living expenses(other than for paddy) of the garden owners.

3. Practically the whole of the garden area (viz 25 acres and 29 guntas) is under the Ganapathi Katte major tank. This tank on which the prosperity of the village mainly depends, breached about 10 years ago. The bund is only half a furlong in length, and the cost of filling up the breach and generally restoring the tank and putting it in therough order is not likely to exceed Rs 2000/-. Nevertheless the constant requests of the people of this village to restore the tank have been a cry in the wilderness. The result has been that the very valuable garden lands have much deteriorated The yield of areca which is said to have been from 40 to 60 maunds per acre has gone down to 15 maunds; the trees are gradually dying, and the young plants put in are not coming up properly; the cultivation of plantains and pepper has shrunk to the narrowest limits; cardamoms and betel vine have almost disappeared and the value of the garden lands has gone down from about Rs 800/- per acre to the neighbourhood of Rs 500/- per acre. The ryots who were fairly well to do have become heavily involved in debt. Out of 17 khatedars, only three are without debts, and the remaining 14, the value of whose property is estimated at Rs 14,760/- have debts amounting to Rs 13,274/-. The annual interest on the various loans ranges from 9 to 15 per cent, but the bulk of the loans carry interest at Rs 12/8/- per cent. At this rate the total annual interest is Rs 1,660/-. The present income from the wet and garden lands is estimsted at Rs 4,108/-per year. Allowing about Rs 500/- for cost of rice, and Rs3,439 for the other expenses indicated in the enclosed statement (on account of clothes, other provisions, assessment and cost of cultivation of gardens), it is clear that against a total income of Rs 4,108/-, the annual expenditure including interest charges is Rs 5,599/-. From this it is patent that the condition of the villagers must grow from bad to worse and that, under existing circumstances there is absolutely no prospect of their getting free of debt.

But

4. But the prospect is not altogether hopeless. If the tank is repaired, the annual yield of areca is likely to be increased by at least 50 per cent, and the bye-crops viz. plantains, cardamoms, pepper and betel will alone bring in sufficient income to meet the ordinary living expenses (except for rice). If to this measure is added the provision of cheap capital at say 9 per cent, together with freedom from the bondage of the sowcar who at present is in a position to insist that the produce of the gardens should be sold to him at his price and that the everyday requirements are purchased through him at his price- then there is the hope, nay the assurance of these industrious Havik Brahmins standing again on their own legs as prosperous ryots.

5. I visited this village on the 13th instant in company with the Amildar, and am satisfied that the statistics collected by him are in the main accurate. If he has erred at all, it is in the direction of under-estimating the present value of the properties.

6. The circumstances of the village are fairly typical of the manner in which many malnad villages have declined in prosperity. If the Government does not come to the assistance of these people at once, in a couple of years or so, most of the lands will have passed into the hands of sowcars at Sagar and elsewhere, and the ryots will become tenant cultivators.

7. The following measures are in my opinion immediately necessary.

(1) The restoration of the tank.

(2) Forming a co-operative society for the village in which all the Khatedars should be members.

(3) Advancing a sum of about Rs 15,000/- to the Co-operative Society at say six per cent, which in its turn should lend the amount to the members at say 9 per cent. This would enable them to clear existing debts,

and

and to meet their cultivation and other expenses for one year.

8. As regards the restoration of the tank I have addressed the Executive Engineer, and there should be no difficulty in taking up the work at once. No question need be raised of contribution from the villagers The rules do not require it, and the villagers are too poor to pay any contribution.

9. As regards a Co-operative Society, one can early be started. There is enough of intelligence, education and co-operation in the village, and all the essentials for a successful Society.

10. But there is no use in forming such a Society without capita The Society will be a borrower's Society. As there is no Central Bank from which it is considered possible to obtain a loan of R$ 15,000/- for a period of say five years, the Government have to advance this amount. It is to meet cases of this kind that a sum of R$ 15,000 was proposed to be included in the budget of the Malnad Improvement Committee for 1914-15. There need be no fear of the money not being repaid. When the tank is repaired, the value of the garden lands will at once go up by at least 50 per cent, and the income from the garden lands will be doubled. In my judgment , conditions are most favourable in this village for an experiment of this kind, and I request that the Government may be pleased at a very early date to pass orders approving of the above proposals, and to place the amount of R$ 15,000/- at the disposal of the Malnad Improvement Committee not later than April next, as otherwise one year will be lost.

11. The Amildar's letter makes reference to one other subject- the organisation of labour supply. This is a big question affectir the whole of the malnad, but it has not been possible as yet to devise a practical scheme of dealing with it. The matter is being carefully considered, but the solution will have to be one for the whole of the malnad and not for any particular village.

I have the honor to be,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

W. Malnad Improvement Scheme,

G.L.N. Shimoga District.

(114)

Enclosure to No. 79 of 16th Feb 1916

Camp Ananthapur,

No. 265. Dated 13th February 1916.

Enc to Com 111-15-1

From

Mr. S.Mohiyaddien Sheriff

Amildar, Sagar Taluk.

To

K.Matthan Esquire.,B.A.,

Deputy Commissioner and President,

Malnad Improvement Committee,

Shimoga District.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report for favourable consideration regarding the indebtedness of the Malnad ryots of one village (Nandithale) in the Sagar taluk.

2. At the meeting of the Malnad Improvement Committee held last month, the question of emancipation of the Malnad ryots from the harmful burden of debt was fully discussed and it was resolved that one hobli in each of the Sagar and Nagar taluks be selected for the investigation, by a special agency of the liabilities of the ryots of each village in the said hoblis with a view to find out practical remedial measures for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate debtors.

3. Bearing the aforesaid proposal in ~~the~~ mind, I was on the lookout, for a comparatively small village where the required facilities were available to start the said investigation. While instituting enquiries regarding the economic condition of the ryots, during the taluk jamabandy, I came upon a village by name Nandithale in the Ananthapur hobli which borders on the Sagar hobli where I found (1) the number of Khatedars limited, (2) the lands under cultivation good (3) irrigation capable of improvement (4) the aggregate liabilities of the ryots not beyond the pale of redemption and (5) the majority

of the ryots intelligent (being Havika Brahmins).

4. In the first place, I inspected their lands (gardens chiefly) and the tank which irrigates the same and then recorded in the accompanying statement the detailed information as to (1) the immoveable properties possessed by each ryot (2) the annual expenditure for its cultivation etc. (3) the yield therefrom (4) the probable yield from the said lands (garden etc) if the tank that is breached be repaired and restored (5) annual cost for the maintenance of each family and (6) probable expenses that may be required to be incurred in each family for celebration of marriages &c. in each of the five years beginning with 1916.

5. It may be observed from the said statement that the aggrogate liabilities of the ryots amount to Rs 11,574/- and the total value of their immoveable properties is Rs 14,760/-.* In the majority of cases, the liabilities of the ryots are somewhat heavy and their annual income comparatively small. But thes circumstances need not discourage us in as much as the garden lands are valuable and the soil rich. The yield has dwindled down from 35 to 15 maunds per acre on account of the breached condition of the tank. When the tank is repaired and restored the garden owners will be enabled to grow cardamoms, pepper, betel leaves, plantains in large quantities, and the present yield from the areca trees will undoubtedly be doubled, the ryot will then be enabled to meet all his domestic expenses from the income derived by the sale of his bye-crops (cardamoms, pepper, betel leaves and plantains) setting apart the income derived from areca produce to defray the assessment payable to Government and the annual instalment payable for the loan that would be advanced to him for the liquidation of his present debt and for the annual cultivation of his lands.

* The value of garden land is taken at Rs 450/- per acre although 1 acre of the said land is stated to have been sold for Rs 800/-

6. The repairs to the breached tank may cost about Rs 1,500/- or a little less. One-third of this sum, the ryots are willing

to

to contribute provided the same is advanced to them as a loan.

7. If this village is to be selected as a typical instance and also a model for the other villages in the future, the first step towards the advancement is the immediate restoration of the tank- simultaneously should be undertaken the formation of a Co-operative Society, and the obtaining of a loan just sufficient to pay up the debts due from each member to his creditors.

8. Sufficient funds will have to be further advanced to each ryot as a loan annually to defray the expenses for garden cultivation. As the ryot cannot be expected to get any yield for a period of 2 to 3 years from the bye-crop, he may be enabled to grow after the restoration of the tank, he will have to be further helped with small loans to meet his urgent domestic expenses.

9. It may even be found perhaps after the retoration of the tanks which will materially improve the condition of the areca gardens, that the yield from the areca alone will more than cover the annual instalment payable by the ryot towards the liquidation of his loan borrowed from the Society and thus make him independent to defray his domestic expenditure &c. without indenting upon the Society for additional loans.

10. Further, for the present the ryots have no other alternative than to hand over their annual yield of areca to the local middlemen (merchants who have advanced them loans) who appear to fix a price according to their whim and in proportion to the need of the grower. This inconvenience and loss can be obviated by making timely and special arrangement to obtain information as to the best market available at each annual season for the profitable sale of areca crop. Till this is done, in due course of time, the total annual yield can be deposited in a place within the village under proper custody of the Society members and the Mysore Government Bank approached to make an

advance

advance of 75 per cent of the actual value of the stocks thus deposited to defray any urgent expenditure and timely payment of the annual instalments due from the ryots to the Co-operative Society.

11. Another point deserving of consideration is the importation of outside labour through special agency instead of through the middlemen who go by the name of "Sheregars". These "sheregars" make petty advances to the coolies before bringing them into these parts, arrange their own special terms with the ryots for the supply of coolies and thus make a decent profit which will be an additional saving to the ryots should the outside labour be supplied through special agency.

12. As we are in the second week of February, it is I submit high time to take up the repairs and restoration of the said tank and start other works referred to in the foregoing paras simultaneously if the scheme is considered practicable and deserving of a fair trial in the current year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- S.M.Sheriff,

Amildar and member, Malnad

Improvement Committee.

G.L.N.

"COPY"

Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,

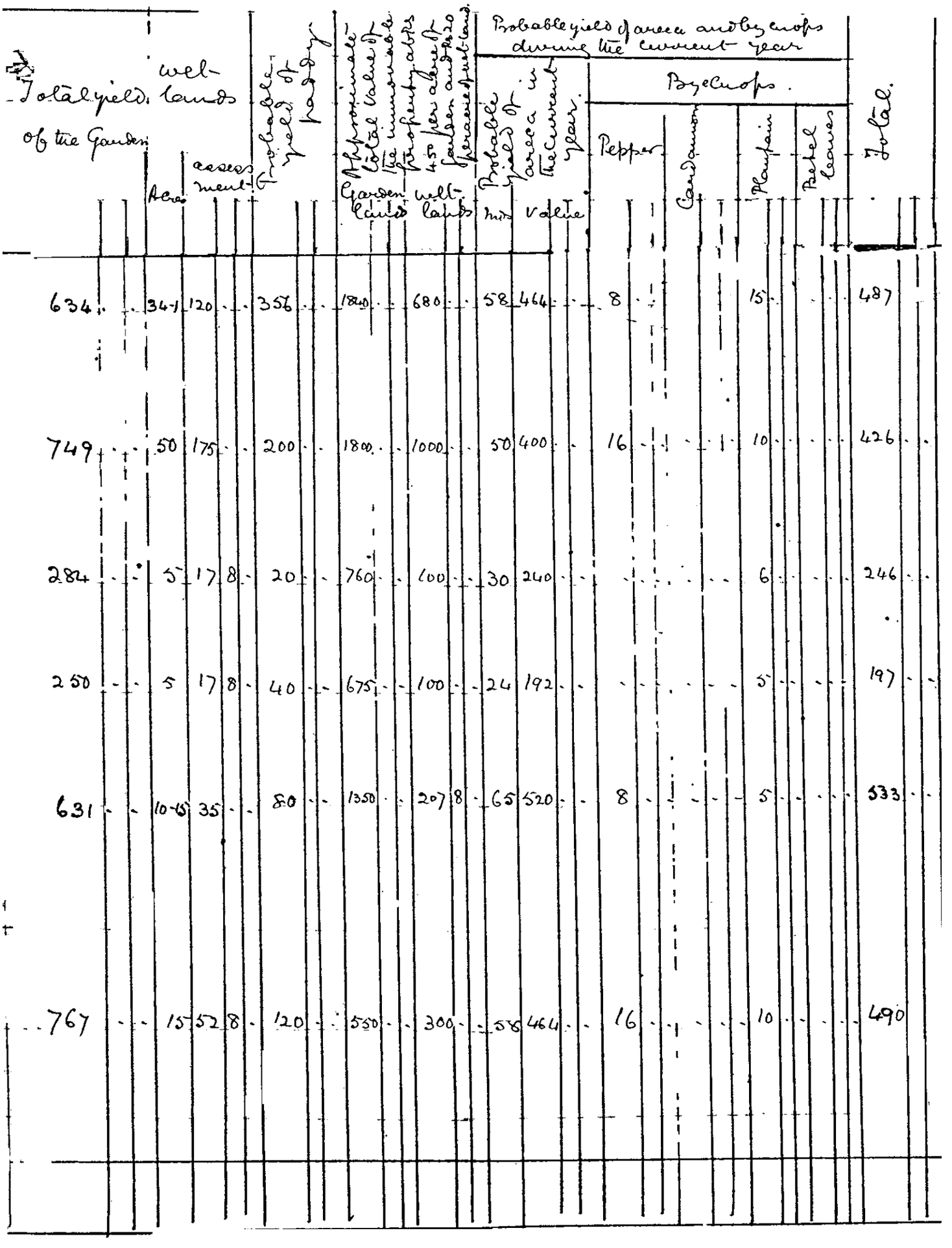
Malnad Improvement Committee,

Shimoga District.

Statement showing the details connected with the
Ananthapur Hobli of the Sagar Taluk

Serial Number	Name of the Khalèdar	Name of the village	Particulars of immovable property possessed																	
			Garden		Assessment		Bdable annual yield of area		Pepper		Bye crops Canda mom		Plantain		Betel leave					
			Acres	G			nos	Value	nos	Value	nos	Value	nos	Value	nos	Value				
1	Manjappa Son of Narnappa.	Nandikale	2	36	31	8	36	360	2	16				20						
		Jambekoppa.	1	10	12		22	220	1	8				10						
2	Thammah Son of Subbiah	Nandikale	4		50		70	700	3	24				25						
3	Ramiah bin Narnappa.	Nandikale	1	28	21		25	250	3	24				10						
4	Narnappa bin Nagappa.	Nandikale	1	20	16		24	240						10						
5	Krishnabhatta bin Ramabhatta	Nandikale	Of temple																	
			-	30	9		10	100						5						
			of his Son in law																	
			-	30	9		6	60												
		Gavinkuni	own	20	18		44	440	2	16				10						
6	Patel Subbanaya bin Sannappa minor guardian Pandri Narnappa.	Nandikale	4	0	57	8	72	720	4	32				15						

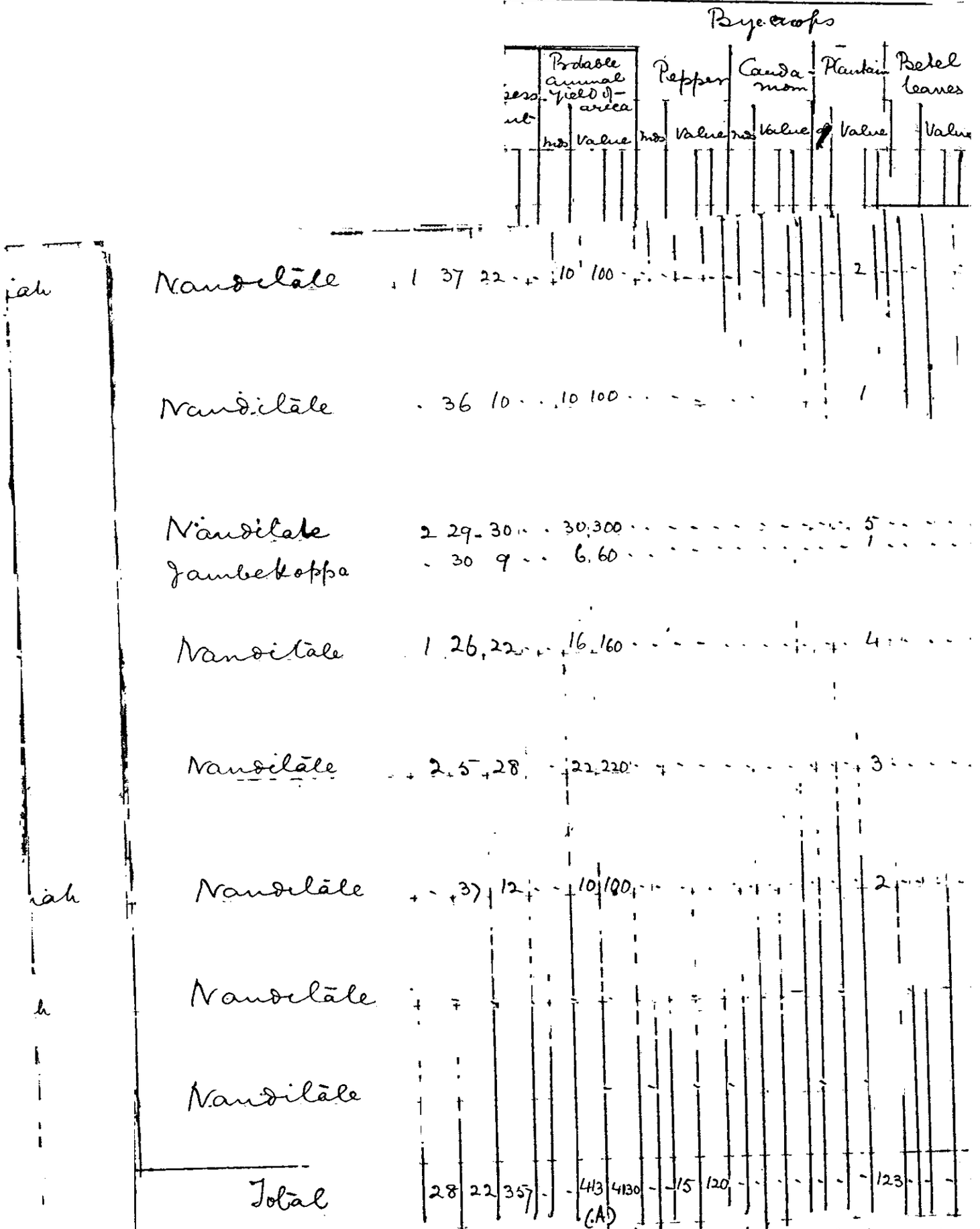
indebtedness etc of the Ryots of the Nandethali village


Total yield of the Garden
Area
well-lands assessment
Probable yield of Paddy
Approximate total value of the immovable property other than the garden and the garden lands
Garden well-lands
Probable yield of areca in the current year
Quantity
Value
Probable yield of areca and by crops during the current year
Bye crops.
Pepper
Cardamom
Plantain
Betel leaves
Total.
634 34-1 120 356 1840 680 58 464 8 15 487
749 50 175 200 1800 1000 50 400 16 10 426
284 5 17 8 20 760 100 30 240 6 246
250 5 17 8 40 675 100 24 192 5 197
631 10-65 35 80 1350 207 8 65 520 8 5 533
767 15 52 8 120 550 300 58 464 16 10 490

ē details connected with the

the Sagar Taluk

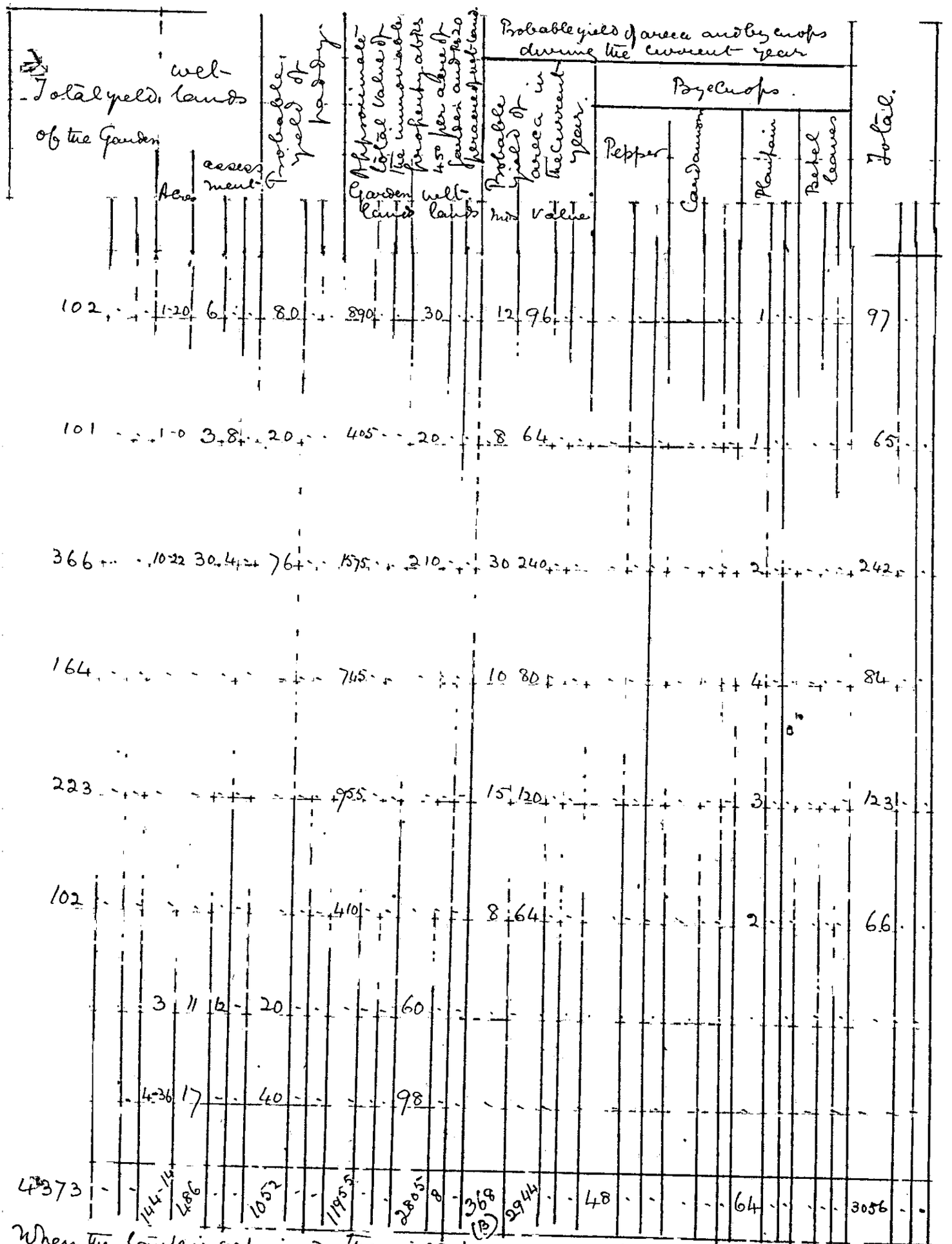
lars of immovable property possessed



Note:- (A) The out-turn is put down at 15 maunds per acre. per acre, which will fetch rupees 8550-0-0 at Rs/(

(B) In the current year for want of moisture etc are Therefore the rate is put down at 8 Rupees per

indebtedness etc of the Ryots of the Nandithali village


Total yield of wet-lands of the Garden
Acre
assessment
Probable yield of hay
Approximate total value of the immovable property at 45 per acre of garden wet-land and Rs 20 per acre of garden dry-land
Probable yield of areca in the current year
Probable yield of areca and by crops during the current year
Pepper
Bye Crops.
Cardamom
Plantain
Betel leaves
Total.
Garden wet-lands
wet-lands
dry value
102 1-20 6 8.0 890 30 12 96 1 97
101 1-0 3.8 20 405 20 8 64 1 65
366 10-22 30.4 76 1575 210 30 240 2 242
164 745 10 80 4 84
223 955 15 120 3 123
102 410 8 64 2 66
3 11 6 20 60
4-36 17 40 98
4373 144-14 486 1052 1195 2805 8 368 2944 48 64 3056

When the lands is repaired the yield per acre will be not less than 30 maunds per maund

crop was bad containing one half the quantity of Betle (bad areca) maund.

Particullars of indebtedness

Item of fan

	Name of creditor	Amount	amount rate of interest	Total amount of debt	Estimation of farmer
1	Mahalinga Chetty	1500	12 8	2450	+ 150
	Ramakrishnaiengar	200	15		
	Kenoor Puttappa	150	12 8		
	Sambayyana Venkappa.	150	12 8		
	Kerekai Govind-appa.	450			
2	Mahalingappa	400	12 8	1400	150
	Heggodu Devappa	100	12 8		
	Sagar Kadale Basappa	200	12 8		
	Gensinkuni Subbaraya.	400	12 8		
	miscellaneous items	300	12 8		
3	Sambaiyana Venkappa	600	12	700	+ 60
	Mahalingappa	100	12 8		
4	Kumbargere Venkalachalappa	200	12	550	60
	Mahalingappa	350	12 8		
5	Gojanur Chennappa	875	11 8	2064	150
	Kumahalli Basalingappa	200	10		
	Rattihalli Puttappa	110	9		
	Mahalingappa	114	12 8		
	Gensinkuni Sankaniah	500	11		
	Debt without interest-	225			
	Govindiah.	40	12		
6	Mallari Jois	650	12 8	2300	200
	Krishna Jois	390	10		
	Mahalingappa	360	12 8		
	Punada Manjappa	400	12 8		
	Miscellaneous debt	250	12 8		
	Venkalachalappa che miscellaneous	250	12 8		
		9464	302 8	9464	

7756-8-

Expenditure for the Cultivation of Garden and maintenance from 1916 February to 1917 January

Clothing to the Labourers members	Cost of Sundries Contingents required	Assessment payable to Government	Total	Probable expenses for celebration of marriages etc ceremonies 1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Remarks
100	240	540	300		300				
100	250	550	300		300				
120	40	240	250						
60	40	170	250						
50	100	325				300			
50	240	530			250		250		

The Lands that ~~are~~ ~~cultivated~~ ~~that~~ Lands is ~~Cleared~~ cleared.

If the same is repaired and reclaimed the Lands will yield double the annual outturn, that is now bearing harvest.

Particullars of indebtedness

	Name of creditor	Amount	Total amount	Rate of interest	Total amount of debt	Item of family cultivation
7	Sambiyana Venkappa	50		12		
	Venkatachallappa	300	350	12		75
8	K Govindappa	200		12 8		
	Bhadrapur Erappa	100	300	12 8		50
9	Venkatachalappa and Baramiah	700	700			100
10	Mahalingappa	500	500	12 8		50
11	Mahalingappa	800	800	12 8		75
12	Mahalingappa	300	300	12 8		50
13	Mahalingappa	300	300	12 8		
14	Shambhoge Thimmiah	60	560	12 8		20
	Malale Ramanna	500		12 8		
	Total	13274	13274			1190

Expenditure for the Cultivation of Garden and maintenance from 1916 February to 1917 January.

Probable expenses for celebration of marriages etc ceremonies

Obtaining to the Members	Cost of Supplies Consumables required	Assessment payable to Government	Total	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Remarks.
20	43 12	158 12							
20	20	115							
75	69	294							
25	26 2	111 2							
40	33 4	173 4							
25	14 4	99 4							
25	13 8	58 8							
60	19 2	54 2							
720	1149	3439	1100		850	300	250		

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT Relief of indebtedness of the Khatedars of the Kandikuppa village

Diary No. of letter replied to 3084

Section San
File No. III-15
Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Sanitary)
the 191 .

No. 8722
San III-15-2 dt 29.5.16.

Date of issue 29.5.16

Signed by Sir B. Subba Rau

To The Deputy Commissioner &
Chairman, D. C. Committee,
Shimoga District.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 79 dated the 6 February 16, submitting a report on the Economic survey of Kandikuppa village in the Anantapur Hobli and requesting sanction to the grant of a loan of Rs 15,000/- to the Co-operative society to be started in

over.

in Nandithalai, in order to enable the society to relieve the Khadians from indebtedness and also for the restoration of Gnanapathi Kattle in the village, I am directed to state that the questions referred to may first be settled in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the public Works Dept respectively. That reference may be made to Govt., if necessary, on such points as require their orders, after all the details are settled

I have &c.

Dwn
Room 24/4/15 Secretary 24/5

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20.000—14-2-14